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A SLUG OF THE GENUS VERONICELLA FROM GUATEMALA.

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At Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, Mr. E. Bethel recently found a *Veronicella*, which he brought to me alive. Among the species recorded from Mexico and Central America, it closely resembles only *V. mexicana* (Pfeffer), which occurs at Vera Cruz. It appears to be distinguished by the broad sole, and female orifice well caudad of the middle and very close to the sole. Internally, the accessory glands are numerous and very long. On the whole, however, it is so close to *V. mexicana* that I record it as a variety; its status will only be precisely determined when more material is available for comparison. It is not impossible that *V. mexicana* was composite; certainly the example sent by Strebel to Semper seems doubtfully identical with the animal figured in Strebel's work on the Mollusca of Mexico.

One species of *Veronicella*, *V. stolli* von Martens, has already been described from Guatemala. Its anatomy is unknown, but it is readily known from Mr. Bethel's slug by the presence of a narrow median longitudinal yellow band. It may be that *V. stolli* is identical with *V. olivacea* Stearns from Nicaragua. An unnamed *Veronicella* from Honduras, briefly described in NAUTILUS, April, 1895, p. 142, seems on the whole intermediate between our slug and *V. mexicana*. It is most probably conspecific with our animal, but it may represent a different, allied, species. Its anatomy is unknown.

Veronicella mexicana betheli v. nov.

Above, warm red-brown, paler toward the sides, with scattered pale dots; dorsal and subdorsal regions irregularly and not densely speckled with blackish; on the anterior third this speckling is resolved into a pair of obscure bands, a little nearer to each other than either to the lateral margin. Beneath pale reddish, darker posteriorly, and speckled with pale. Sole pale ochreous. Tentacles dark grey. There is not the slightest indication of a pale dorsal line. Under a lens, it is seen that the body above and below (especially posteriorly below) is very closely beset with minute pale dots, which correspond with punctiform depressions, while over this pattern are set numerous much larger diffused pale spots. All this is hardly to be noticed without magnification. Length (at rest) about 50 mm., breadth in middle about 23; breadth of sole 9 mm.; of body on each side of it 7 mm., sole not projecting beyond body.

The above was from the living slug. In alcohol it appears as follows: Length 34, breadth 18 mm.; width of sole 7 mm.; female orifice 19 mm. from anterior end, 16 from posterior, only one mm. from sole; sole with about 7 cross-striae in one mm.; end of sole broadly rounded, about 2 mm. from hind end. Jaw strongly arched, with about 25 strong ribs; teeth about 54-1-54, ordinary, middle tooth reduced, shaped like a spear-head, marginals quadrate; salivary glands normal, pale yellow; oesophagus longitudinally corrugated; stomach with a portion having a diameter of about 2 mm. not covered by liver; albumen glands large, bright orange-yellow; receptaculum seminis oval, yellowish-plumbeous, about 1.25 mm. long; accessory glands about 38, of which about 24 are 11 mm. long, the others variously shorter, several only half as long.

A PHILOMYCUS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

During a recent visit to Central America, Mr. E. Bethel found three specimens of a *Philomycus* at Bocas del Toro, Republic of Panama. The genus is new to Panama. Two specimens are evidently adult (one opened showed fully-developed genitalia), the other is immature. The slug may be described as follows: